MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

4 FEBRUARY 1983

Lebanon

Lebanese-Israeli-U.S. Talks -- The talks have made "greater progress" after a week of intensive negotiations, the Israeli delegation spokesman announced in remarks broadcast by IDF Radio at the end of the 12th round of talks in Netanya. The negotiations will resume at Khaldah on 7 February, Beirut radio noted. The same radio said "diplomatic sources" have denied press reports that Lebanon proposed a 20-km security zone for Israel in southern Lebanon. Lebanon rejects the logic of a security belt altogether, the sources asserted, and Lebanon has its own proposals for ensuring that the south does not turn into an infiltration area into Israel.

U.S.-IDF Incident -- Following the 2 January confrontation between an IDF unit and a U.S. Marine officer, IDF and U.S. commanders jointly toured southern Beirut and agreed on the demarcation lines of control and responsibility for their respective forces, according to an IDF announcement carried by ITIM. Jerusalem radio reported that the IDF commander in Beirut expressed astonishment that U.S. Marines are not authorized to stop armed civilians in West Beirut but are apparently authorized to climb onto IDF tanks with guns drawn. Meanwhile, Israeli political circles expressed surprise at the "sharp" U.S. reaction to the incident and received the U.S. version of the affair "with no small amount of ridicule," according to IDF Radio. Israeli Government sources cited by Jerusalem television criticized Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger for making "bizarre comments" on the incident without first confirming the facts, which "beyond any doubt" correspond to the Israeli version of the story rather than to the U.S. account.

Security Situation -- Intermittent clashes resumed in the northern city of Tripoli, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. Meanwhile, the "martyr Sa'd Sayil group" claimed responsibility for the explosion at the Syrian news agency's Beirut office, according to Amman radio. Sa'd Sayil was a Fatah Central Committee member killed in Lebanon in September 1982.

PLO

While differences exist within the PLO and every Palestinian faction has the right to express its opinion, "he who gains a majority in the forthcoming voting will have political victory and success," PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat stressed in a statement reported by Radio Monte Carlo. He disclosed that the Higher Palestinian-Jordanian Committee is working continuously to prepare details of a future confederation and reaffirmed his willingness to meet with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. Meanwhile, PFLP Secretary General George Habash announced in Damascus that the PFLP Central Committee rejects "all federal plans" and condemns any relations with Egypt "so long as the latter is committed to the Camp David course," Radio Monte Carlo reported. The PFLP also aims "to confront" President Reagan's plan, to continue the armed struggle, and to establish "relations of alliance" between the PLO and Syria, Habash stated. He said rectifying relations between the PLO and Syria is a primary task. Related reports of Habash's remarks by Damascus radio and SANA highlighted the PFLP leader's praise for Syria's role in Lebanon and in support of the PLO.

Egypt

Mubarak Tour -- Before leaving Britain President Mubarak revealed that in his talks with Margaret Thatcher he asked the British prime minister to use her influence with U.S. leaders to secure the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, MENA reported. He also expressed satisfaction over his talks. Asked by journalists whether Egypt will send troops to assist Iraq, Mubarak denied any intention to send forces outside Egypt "at least for the present time."

Mubarak subsequently held talks in Paris with French President Francois Mitterrand, MENA noted.

Relations With Israel -- The assistant foreign minister conveyed an official protest to the Israeli charge d'affaires in Cairo over the Israeli deputy chief of staff's recent visit to the Tabah area, MENA reported. An Egyptian Foreign Ministry spokesman cited by Jerusalem radio said Egypt believes the visit violated an agreement banning the entry of military personnel into Tabah. However, in an announcement transmitted by ITIM, the IDF spokesman described the Egyptian protest as "incomprehensible" since the IDF deputy chief of staff and his aides did not step outside Israeli territory "even by 1 milimeter" during their visit to Tabah.

Arab-UK Relations, Inter-Arab Affairs

London Visit Postponed -- After meeting with British Prime Minister Thatcher, Moroccan Minister of State M'hamed Boucetta announced that the Arab seven-member committee's planned visit to London has again been postponed, MAP reported.

Iraqi-Libyan Relations -- The Iraqi Ministry of Information and Culture has sent a letter to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi rejecting the Libyan leader's charges against Iraq in a recent speech to Arab popular organizations, KUNA reported.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Iraqi planes raided Iranian positions in the Maysan and northern sectors, according to an Iraqi military communique broadcast by Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio. An Iranian communique carred by Tehran radio claimed that Iranian antiaircraft fire downed an Iraqi plan in the Musian sector.

Afghanistan

UN Representative's Talks -- A Pakistani Foreign Office spokesman said the talks in Islamabad between the UN secretary general's personal representative and Pakistani leaders made progress on certain matters essential for a comprehensive settlement of the Afghanistan problem, Karachi radio reported. The UN representative is scheduled to hold talks in Kabul and Tehran before returning to New York, the radio noted.

Kabul Electricity — Sabotage of cables and high-voltage pylons by "counterrevolutionaries" has left a "major section" of Kabul without electricity, according to a Kabul electricity department official's statement broadcast by Kabul radio.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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INDIAN OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON NONALIGNED SUMMIT

LD031528 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0420 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Kabul February 2 BAKHTAR -- The secretary-general designate of the forthcoming seventh conference of the heads of state and government of the non-aligned countries, Deputy Foreign Minister of India Natwar Singh who was here to have talks with the DRA authorities gave an interview to BAKHTAR information agency. The text of interview follows:

Question: Mr. Natwar Singh, will you please describe the purpose of your visit to our country?

Answer: As you know we are holding the seventh summit and I have been appointed the secretary general of the conference. I thought it would be very useful for us to come to Kabul and share our views and perceptions with our foreign friends and colleagues. I have also brought with me the draft of the declaration that will come out at the end of the summit and I have placed it in the hands of the Foreign Minister Mr. Dost. Naturally we discussed both the political and economic issues that are likely to be discussed at the Delhi summit and we are looking forward to the participation of your delegation. That was the amin purpose of my visit. I have also taken the opportunity to discuss bilateral matters with the foreign minister, with the prime minister and his excellency the president of the DRA.

Question: We will be very pleased if you elaborate on the forthcoming conference of the heads of state and government of the member states of the non-aligned movement, and will you please tell us that as one of the founding and active members of the movement what role can India play during the years during which it will hold the chairmanship of the movement?

Answer: You know we consider it a very great privilege, honour and responsibility for hosting the seventh non-aligned summit. As you know the summit was originally to be held in Baghdad but for circumstances which are known to you it had to be shifted and we accepted this responsibility because we felt that if there was to be an indefinite postponement of the seventh summit it would be a set back for the Non-aligned Movement and so we took up the responsibility of holding this summit at a very short notice. As you are aware the Non-aligned Movement is facing challenges both from within and without and it is meeting at a time when the international situation is anything but peaceful and tranquil. This applies both to political matters and economic matters. World economy is in a poor state. It has not been in such a poor state for almost fifty years and the world is looking to the non-aligned countries to find some solutions to not all but at least some of the problems, political and economic. Therefore we meet at a very crucial time when the tension and turmoil are there. The leaders of the Non-aligned Movement are going to discuss these issues of peace, disarmament, colonialism, exploitation, problems of Israeli activity in the Middle East. It will be discussing questions like Iran-Iraq conflict, Kampuchea, Pakistan, West Asia, Indian Ocean. Now on many issues there is broad agreement between them. But there are some items on which there is difference of opinion. All of these will be discussed at Delhi. Now we are hoping that the Delhi summit will start with a note of cooperation, not of competition, note of reflection not incrimination, that we will end on a hopeful and positive note. Now this is easier said than done because after all 98 countries are represented at the movement. They have their own perceptions but the very fact that so many countries will meet and discuss these issues and I hope these issues will be discussed in an objective and dispassionate manner keeping in mind the principles and objectives, that is, the unity and strength of the movement.

Question: Please describe the main items of the agenda of the forthcoming conference like the situation in the Middle East Iran-Iraq war, disarmament, etc.

Answer: Well, on the Iran-Iraq war you know India is a member of the group of four -- Cuba, Zambia, PLO and India. The group will present a report to the non-aligned summit and we will see what emerges out of the discussions there. Unfortunately the war [words indistinct]. It is the hope of the movement that this tragic dispute between two member states will be resolved to the mutual satisfaction of both. On disarmament question, of course, you realize that billions and billions of dollars are being spent on it while hundreds of millions of people go without food and shelter and housing. I think this is a greater challenge to mankind and discussions on disarmament both nuclear and conventional is going to be one of the key subjects and I would appeal to the conference and to these powers who are producing these armaments that even less than one per cent will provide schools and hospitals and food for the millions of the people all over the world. On the West Asia, i.e., Israel, Palestine, the movement has a very clear-cut and unanimous policy which condemns Israeli aggression and supports the rights of Palestinians.

Question: What do you expect as a would be secretary-general of the conference from this forthcoming conference?

Answer: Each evening I pray that nothing goes wrong. I said that he will have a successful summit and given the necessary goodwill and understanding we should be able to pull it off.

DOST MEETS WITH UN REPRESENTATIVE 3 FEBRUARY

LD040012 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Shah Mohammad Dost, in the presence of Deputy Foreign Ministers Serwar Yurish and Sakhi Daneshjo, held talks in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs this afternoon with Diego Cordovez, representative of the UN secretary general, on subjects of mutual interests.

Diego Cordovez arrived in Kabul this morning from Islamabad for a series of talks. The representative of the UN secretary general was welcomed at Kabul Airport by Sakhi Daneshjo, deputy foreign minister, and ministry personnel.

SECURITY FORCES CAPTURE 'TRAITORS, CRIMINALS'

LD022345 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] The officers and men of the border brigade in Badakhshan Province have crushed a number of the elements who are traitors to the homeland and revolution along with their ringleader (Samayullah) who have been disrupting the peace of the people of (Mesherkop), Darwaza District. Six were arrested and four Kalashnikov rifles, one rocket launcher, hand grenades, and a large quantity of ammunition were captured.

According to another report from Qonduz Province, another group of these criminals recently was crushed along with ringleader (Na'amatullh) in (Khaja-ghar) village, Qonduz Province by the security forces with the cooperation of the people of this region. One rocket propelled grenade, two rocket launchers, and three cars were seized.

REBEL REGIONAL COMMANDER ON WEAPONS SHORTAGE

OW020247 Tokyo KYODO in English 0220 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Tokyo Feb 2 KYODO -- Afghan guerrillas will continue to fight against Soviet troops until the latter withdraw from the country, a guerrilla leader said here.

Citing the lack of heavy weapons, Mohammad Anwar told a press conference Tuesday, "We want to have anti-air missiles." [as received]

Anwar is visiting here to seek Japanese support for the resistance movement against the Soviet occupation forces and the Moscow-backed Babrak Karmal government in Kabul. He called himself a regional commander in the Kabul Province, belonging to the Jami'at-e Eslami, one of the six major Afghan guerrilla organizations. He commands about 1,500 guerrillas, of which 500 are armed, he said.

The 30-year-old Afghan said the guerrillas are engaged in hit-and-run attacks and various groups have successfully promoted joint operations among themselves. A recent joint operation to attack a power station located north of Kabul crippled the power supply in the capital for nearly a month, Anwar said. The guerrillas are using weapons which they took from government or Soviet forces, or those transported from a base in Peshawar, east of Kabul, he said. But the only heavy weapons they possess are several trench mortars, he said.

"We are stronger than the Soviets because the cause and justice are with us," said Anwar.

UNIT DEFECTS TO MUJAHIDIN IN KONAR PROVINCE

BK021040 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1105 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Reports from Afghanistan say a junior commissioned officer [JCO] of the Karmal forces, along with 17 troops under his command, joined mujahidins in Konar Province a week ago. These troops were performing their duties in (Salarbagh) for the last 8 months. The troops said that Afghan soldiers are treated by Soviets as inferior to animals. Only those Afghan troops are appreciated who are coversant with the Russian language or those who are ready to submit and entertain the Soviets. The JCO said that the whole of the Afghan Army is under the control of the Soviets. None of the Afghan military officers or soldiers can step out of his [word indistinct] office and house without Soviet permission.

MUJAHIDIN KILL 16 IN HERAT PROVINCE ACTIONS

BK030944 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] According to reports, Afghan mujahidin in four different actions in Herat Province and Herat town, during the third week of last month, killed 16 soldiers of the Soviet Union and the Karmal regime. The Afghan press agency citing sources in Herat said that during the action, the mujahidin attacked a Soviet military convoy near (Togandi), a village on the highway leading to the Soviet Union from Herat, and inflicted damage on two tanks.

CORRECTION TO SOVIET TROOPS' CAPTURE OF DOCTOR

The following correction pertains to the item entitled "Soviet Troops Reportedly Capture French Doctor," published in the 31 January South Asia DAILY REPORT, C 2, sixth paragraph, line three:

... Soviet invasion 3 years ago, scores of volunteer doctors, mainly French... (providing dropped words)

DRAFT NONALIGNED DECLARATION ON KAMPUCHEA ISSUE

BK030924 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] India has suggested that all states in Southeast Asia should undertake a dialogue to resolve the Kampuchean issue. This will avert the real danger of tensions in Kampuchea spreading over a wider area. This suggestion is contained in a draft of political declaration circulated by India to nonaligned countries prior to its consideration at the seventh New Delhi nonaligned summit next month.

The draft urges a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem through withdrawal of all foreign forces and ensuring the sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country.

The document says the dialogue among the states of the region should aim at resolving the differences themselves and establishing durable peace and stability in the area.

RAO ON NONALIGNED SUMMIT, KIRKPATRICK 'PLAN'

BK311537 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1435 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] The foreign minister stated that the Nonaligned Movement has gained momentum and strength and attracted more and more countries, demonstrating that newly independent countries believe that membership of the movement is a necessity to preserve, maintain and strengthen their independence. He said the essence of nonalignment is not to be aligned or to tilt in one direction or the other but to play a positive role in international affairs without any a priori commitment to one side or the other. He added that while the movement remains firmly rooted in its basic principles it is responsive, in terms of tactics and emphasis, to changes in the international situation. Referring to the different shades of opinion within the movement on some issues, he expressed his confidence that the Nonaligned Movement would come out for the summit with clear-cut, strong and forthright formulations on issues before the international community.

He said that as a result of wide ranging consultations undertaken with other members of the movement, India was in the process of finalizing the first draft of the document that would be discussed at the summit, and that this first draft would be made available to member states of the movement over the next day or two. He said the draft represented the initial Indian perception of how the Nonaligned Movement viewed the various issues that would be coming before the summit.

Further consultations would be held between now and the preparatory meeting at the level of senior officials due to commence on the 1st of March. On the eve of that meeting, a revised document -- titled Review 1, aimed at further advancing the consensus on the basis of consultations held and comments received will be presented to the meeting. This document will constitute the basis for further discussions.

Members of the consultative committee underlined the need to persevere on the path of consensus within the movement without, however, diluting in any way the objectives, the thrust and the role of the movement. They considered the Nonaligned Movement to be a major factor in world peace, and in helping newly independent countries to stand on their own feet as also of great value in its emphasis on freedom and the assertion of sovereignty. Members also highlighted its role in combating the last vestiges of colonialism and in meeting the threat of neocolonialism manifested particularly in the economic and military spheres.

Among the specific issues which, in the view of different members, should receive particular attention at the summit were: the danger of nuclear war and the need, therefore, for complete and general disarmament, including consideration of the proposals placed by the prime minister before the second UN special session on disarmament; proposals for peace emanating from quarters outside the Nonaligned Movement such as those made by President Andropov of the USSR and the Prague proposals of the Warsaw Pact; the question of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace, including in particular the problem of Diego Garcia and the convening of the Colombo conference; the question of the restoration of sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands to Argentina et cetera.

Members of the committee, as well as the foreign minister, dwelt at some length on the economic issues that will be addressed by the summit. There was widespread agreement on the need to promote cooperation among nonaligned countries. The foreign minister said that, in the Indian view, an analysis of the world economy and the present functioning of the world economic system clearly demonstrated the need for the summit to draw conclusions in a pragmatic and realistic manner for putting international economic cooperation on a sound footing. He said that the summit would be considering a four point programme to reverse the present contraction in the world economy:

A) Measures to overcome the deadlock on the question of global negotiations;
B) A broad package of proposals in respect of the four areas of critical importance to developing countries, namely, food, energy, trade and finance;
C) The convening of a Bretton Woods type conference regarding financial and monetary institutions in order to resolve the dilemma between the incompatability with the world's long term economic needs of the present financial and monetary institutions and the indispensability of these institutions in the short run to the world economic [as received];
D) Individual and collective self-reliance.

Among the specific proposals under consideration would be mechanisms for interregional cooperation, the establishment of a consultative committee on the planning of economic cooperation among developing countries to work out programmes of cooperation in such critical priority areas as food production, the processing of raw materials and a mechanism for project development, and, finally, a study of the feasibility of establishing a bank for developing countries.

There was also a widespread demand in the consultative committee for the summit to take note of popular peace movements in various countries of the world, including developed countries. Remarking that political will is generated by the demonstration of the people's will, the foreign minister said that this point would be reflected in the draft declaration.

In response to several queries from members of the consultative committee regarding newspaper reports of a plan allegedly prepared by the U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations regarding the Balkanization of India the foreign minister said that a thorough search has been made in the Ministry of External Affairs but there was no such document in our possession. The Embassy of India, Washington, is checking with the State Department the question of whether Mrs Kirkpatrick had authored any such paper. Meanwhile, the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi has addressed a letter to all members of parliament who have signed a press statement published in a section of the press transmitting the text of Mrs Kirkpatrick's denial.

REPORTAGE ON CUBAN VICE PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Rao Comments

BK031704 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Mr Narasimha Rao hosted a lunch in honor of the visiting vice president of Cuba, Dr Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, today. Speaking on the occasion Mr Rao emphasized the need for the forthcoming nonaligned summit to make efforts to bring an end to the Iran-Iraq conflict. He said emphasis during the summit would be on projecting issues in a global context and not to waste our energies on divisive issues within the Nonaligned Movement.

Meeting With Gandhi

BK040841 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] The vice president of Cuba, Dr Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, met the prime minister in New Delhi today. He discussed with her major international issues that are likely to come up at the seventh New Delhi nonaligned summit. He described the talks as useful.

After the talks, Dr Rodriguez said both India and Cuba have common goals and will try to foster greater unity among the nonaligned countries to enable the movement to play a more effective role in international affairs. He said the most important issue today is the deteriorating international economic situation. The summit would have to make a forceful plea to the advanced countries to come to terms with the developing nations to give them an equitable deal.

RAO, SWAPO'S NUJOMA HOLD TALKS 3 FEBRUARY

BK031656 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] The external affairs minister, Mr Narasimha Rao, has assured the president of the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO], Mr Sam Nujoma, that the Nonaligned Movement is fully behind the aspirations of the Namibian people.

Mr Nujoma had talks with Mr Rao in New Delhi today. During the discussions, Mr Nujoma said the situation in Namibia has become very explosive and the South African regime has increased its repression against the people of that country. The Pretoria regime is now planning to hold bogus elections to mislead world opinion.

Mr Rao and Mr Nujoma also reviewed the work of the contact group negotiating the freedom of Namibia.

Mr Rao said, like SWAPO, India also rejects the Pretoria regime's stand linking the freedom of Namibia and withdrawal of South African forces with the presence of Cuban troops in Angola. Angola has been insisting that South African troops must withdraw from all territories occupied by them. It said the Cuban troops are in Angola at the government's invitation to repel South African aggression and are at least 300 km away from the borders.

GANDHI DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH PAKISTAN

GF311454 Jidda AL-MADINAH in Arabic 30 Jan 83 pp 14, 15

[Interview with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi by AL-MADINAH correspondent Thamir Muhammad al-Mayman in New Delhi -- date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] How do you view the events in the Middle East in light of what has happened in Lebanon? What are the prospects for peace in your view?

[Answer] What has happened in Lebanon was a shock to the whole world. There is no doubt that this added more tension to the previous problems and complicated the issue in general. At this moment many people are looking for peace, but it is very difficult to do anything at present.

[Question] You recently met with Pakistani President Ziaul Haq. Can we deduce that this meeting was a beginning of reconciliation between the two countries?

[Answer] Our talks basically centered on the attempt to create a more favorable atmosphere. I proposed that we not resort to war. This call was repeated in various formulas prepared by former prime ministers, but Pakistan did not want these formulas. President Ziaul Haq announced that there would be no war. At the same time, he announced his need for U.S. assistance. This combination is what concerns us. However, I proposed to Pakistan that we make further progress and sign a treaty of peace and mutual cooperation. This matter was discussed again when President Ziaul Haq was here. India has always come up with initiatives. There should be a better understanding between the two countries. We should keep trying to achieve this understanding. We will continue our friendship because it is in the interests of the two countries.

[Questions] You have openly opposed the sale of U.S. weapons to Pakistan. At the same time, you are receiving very sophisticated weapons from the Soviet Union. Does this mean you are the only country in the region that has the right to get weapons?

[Answer] Never, Pakistan has the right to acquire any kind of self-defense weapon. However, the problem lies in the fact that it demanded weapons that are above its defensive needs. This forced us to acquire modern weapons and to channel some of the funds from our very essential development projects into defense projects. We spend much less than Pakistan despite the accumulation of all the Pakistani troops on our borders. The Americans say they want these weapons to be in Pakistan because of the situation in Afghanistan, although the troops are not stationed in that direction. They instead are stationed in the direction of our shared borders.

[Question] Do you think the negative Indian stand toward Soviet interference in Afghanistan conflicts with the objectives of the Nonaligned Movement, which India is looking forward to leading.

[Answer] How does this conflict with our role? We are not in favor of any foreign interference in any country. However, what has the denunciation of other countries produced? Has it achieved anything for Afghanistan? No, then, what is its objective?

EXPLOSIONS AT FRENCH, IRAQI AIRLINES OFFICES

BK040257 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0248 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] There were two explosions in the Connaught place area of New Delhi last night. Glasspanes of the Air France office were broken in the first blast. No one was injured. A few minutes later another blast shook the Iraqi Airways office at nearby Kasturba Gandhi Marg. One person got minor injuries. A senior police official told All India Radio correspondent this morning that the fire brigade put out minor fires which broke out after the blasts. The police is investigating the incidents.

PARTY HEAD URGES POSTPONING ASSAM ELECTIONS

BK040943 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] The president of the Democratic Socialist Party, Mr H.N. Bahuguna, has urged the government to postpone elections in Assam until the issue of foreign nationals is solved. Addressing a new conference in New Delhi today, he expressed the view that suitable changes should be made in the Constitution before holding elections in the state.

AKALIS REPORTEDLY DIVIDED OVER ELECTION BOYCOTT

BK031630 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] The Akali Dal president is reported to have turned down the suggestion of a few of his party leaders in Delhi to review the boycott of Delhi election. An agency report says that the president of the Delhi Sikh Gurdwara Management Committee, Mr Harbans Singh Manchanda, who also belongs to Akali Dal Longowal group, has appealed to the Sikhs of Delhi to participate in the Delhi election.

According to another agency report, Sant Longowal has suspended Mr Manchanda from the party for alleged antiparty activity.

SPOKESMAN CITES PROGRESS IN AFGHAN TALKS

BK031623 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] The next round of indirect talks on Afghanistan is expected to be held in Geneva in the middle of April. A Foreign Office spokesman told newsmen in Islamabad this afternoon that the proposal for the talks was put forward by Cordovez, the UN secretary general's personal representative of Afghanistan, during his talks with Pakistani leaders in Islamabad.

Pakistan informed him of its willingness to hold the talks but fixing the date for the talks depends on the acceptance of this proposal by other parties concerned.

The spokesman said Pakistan is ready to participate in one more round of talks on the line of the indirect talks held in Geneva last year. He said progress on certain essential aspects of the comprehensive settlement of the Afghanistan problem has been made during talks with Cordovez. During the talks, special consideration was given to correlation between the timetable for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and the various aspects of the comprehensive settlement including the return of the Afghan refugees to their homes. During the talks, consideration also was given to the need for Cordovez's consultations with the Afghan refugees to assess what type of congenial atmosphere should be created to ensure their honorable return to their homes. The spokesman emphasized that Pakistan is mindful of a settlement under which the Afghan people can independently establish their political, economic, and social system. The implementation of Pakistan's point of view about the political settlement will guarantee full observance of the resolutions of the United Nations and the Islamic conference and the principles enshrined in the declarations of the Nonaligned Movement.

Earlier, prior to his departure for Kabul, Cordovez told newsmen that he would hold further talks on this problem in the Afghan capital. From Kabul, he will go to Iran where he will have more talks with Iranian leaders and then return to New York.

Cordovez said his talks in Islamabad have enabled him to move further in a tangible manner. He said he had very detailed talks with President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, and other officials of the Foreign Office. These Palistani leaders expressed their viewpoint about certain concrete aspects of the comprehensive settlement of the problem very openly and directly. Talks with them have resulted in substantial improvement in the progress and understanding reached in Geneva. However, as this is a very complicated issue and a long [word indistinct], hence any immediate miracle should not be expected, Cordovez added.

Meanwhile, a communique from the UN information center says that Pakistan has assured Cordovez that Pakistan fully supports the efforts being made by the UN secretary general for a political solution of the problem. The communique added that the support accorded to Cordovez by Pakistan has greatly helped in continuing the efforts of the United Nations.

IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MAKES BRIEF STOPOVER

BK040418 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati made a brief stopover at Islamabad Airport early this morning en route to the DPRK from Tehran. Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, other high officials of the Foreign Ministry, and Iranian Embassy officials welcomed him at the airport and later saw him off.

PAKISTAN-DPRK ECONOMIC COMMITTEE HOLDS SESSION

BK040731 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] Broad principles which could form the basis for enhancement relations in the fields of trade, agriculture, and joint ventures were discussed at the first plenary session of the Pakistan-DPRK joint economic committee in Islamabad today. Federal Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan, who headed the Pakistan delegation, told the meeting that Pakistan greatly values its friendship with the DPRK and consistently pursued the policy of increasing cooperation with friendly countries of the Third World. Pakistan also shared the economic and social concerns of the Third World and participated in their efforts for achieving a better and more equitable world economic order.

Korean Trade Minister Choe Chong-kun, who led his country's delegation, said that the DPRK held high the friendship with Pakistan and fully supported her endeavor to build a new society. He said his country wanted to improve the existing bilateral trade relations with Pakistan.

The second plenary meeting of the current session will be held on Sunday. Meanwhile, the experts from both sides will continue deliberations to identify specific areas of cultural cooperation between the two countries.

CRICKET MATCH RIOTERS PROTEST STUDENT ARRESTS

BK031612 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] In the Karachi [cricket] test, the fourth day's play was abandoned today as a sec tion of the spectators belonging to the Jamiat-e-Tulba, student wing of the Jami'at-e-Eslami party, invaded the field during thesixth and final cricket test between India and Pakistan. they removed the stumps and dug up a portion of the pitch.

According to agency reports, they protested against the arrest of some students in Karachi and Punjab and shouted antigovernment slogans. The riot police fired tear gas shells and took some students into custody. As policemen chased and overpowered the invaders, the Indian and Pakistani players took refuge in the dressing room.

The trouble started after about an hour after lunch. Pakistan was 420 for 6 at that time. Im Ran was batting with 32 and Sarfaraz Nawaz with 6. The students and their supporters joined the fray hurling chairs on policemen and overturning tables. In a bid to restore normalcy, the Indian ambassador to Pakistan, Mr K.D. Sharma, and the Indian consul general in Karachi, Mr G. Parthasarathi, went to the dressing room and discussed the situation with India's manager Mr Fateh Singh Rao Gaikowad and Captain Sunil Gavaskar.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE NO 1,203

LD031749 Tehran Domestic Service in Perrsian 1630 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Communique No 1,203 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The antiaircraft fire of proud personnel of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran hit another intruding plane of the Iraq aggressive armed forces at 1046 today. The intruding plane was shot down in the Musian sector.

Sporadic exchanges of fire continued on the western fronts. The combatants of Islam opened artillery fire on enemy positions and units in various areas and inflicted losses on the Iraqi forces. Our combatants continued the consolidation of their own defensive position and used every opportunity to send patrols to ambush the patrols and supply lines of the Saddamist forces. Our combatants inflicted losses on the enemy and captured enemy equipment.

During two different operations, our combatants captured seven machineguns and rifles and two RPG-7 rocket launchers and destroyed two observation posts and one machinegun emplacement of the Saddamist mercenaries.

In the southern operational sectors, the victorious combatants of Islam continued to guard and consolidate their own defensive positions. By dispatching combat and reconnaissance patrols and tank hunting teams, the combatants of Islam inflicted losses on the enemy.

In the (?Moharram) operational sector, the victorious combatants of Islam, while repulsing Saddamist mercenary patrols, inflicted considerable losses and damage on the enemy and captured 11 Saddamist infidels.

The Saddamist criminals bombed the city of Dehloran yesterday and martyed or wounded several of our dear compatriots. Exchanges continued on the Abadan and Khorramshahr fronts. The combatants of Islam on these fronts returned enemy fire and prevented enemy troop and supply movements. The return fire of the combatants of Islam also silenced the enemy artillery fire, destroyed some of their positions, and killed a number of their troops.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

VELAYATI, DELEGATION DEPART FOR DPRK, SRI LANKA

LD040622 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayat, our country's minister of foreign affairs, left Tehran at the head of a delegation for North Korea and Sri Lanka. The minister was seen off at the airport by the North Korean ambassador, the Pakistani ambassador, and a number of Foreign Ministry officials.

DECREE HEADQUARTERS ON UNAUTHORIZED ACTIONS

LD031324 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] According to the report of our correspondent, the headquarters in charge of enforcing the imam's decree held a session last night with the participation of the president of the Supreme Court; the prime minister; the chairman of the administrative justice tribunal, Emami-Kashani; Interior Minister Nateq-Nuri; National Inspectorate Chief Mohaqqeq; and Minister without portfolio Azazadeh.

In the meeting, the imam of the nation's response to the letter sent to him by the headquarters concerning confiscations was read. It was decided that a circular should be sent by the headquarters baaed on and inspired by the reply of the imam of the nation to all judicial and security forces.

Administrative offenses then were raised and it was reported to the headquarters that some officials on their own initiative and without consulting the Council of Guardians have abrogated some laws or have refrained from implementng them. In this connection, the headquarters in charge of the imam's decree announced: Such actions are illegal and those who engage in such actions will be prosecuted.

The headquarters in charge of implementing the imam's decree also emphasized: As long as the Council of Guardians has not officially declared a law is contrary to Shari'a or the Constitution, the officials should act in accordance with those laws. While the Islamic Consultative Assembly and the Council of Guardians are powerful and awake and are entrusted with the task of enacting laws in the Islamic Republic of Iran, the unilateral decision of some officials not to implement the laws will be tantamout to disrespect toward the basis of the Islamic Revolution, even though they are carried out under the guise of Islamic and service to the Islamic Republic.

MUSAVI ON WEST AZARBAYJAN ASSASSINATION

GF040644 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi sent a telegram to the West Azarbayjan Governorate on the martyrdom of Engineer Nik Khan, technical and development under secretary in West Azarbayjan Governorate, and Naser Khoda'i, an employee of the governorate. The telegram says:

In His exalted name. With deep regret, I was informed of the martyrdom of Brothers Engineer Gholam 'Ali Nik Khan, technical and development under secretary of West Azarbayjan Governorate, and Naser Khoda'i.

The counterrevolution affiliated with foreigners is hopelessly trying to eliminate dedicated and selfless individuals in order to drag the independent administration of the Islamic Republic into difficult and strained circumstances, unaware of the fact that the Islamic Revolution has, with the grace of God, been able to fill the vacuum created by the martyrdom of the dear ones and to continue its sacred mission with divine succor and the support of millions of the Muslims from the inception of the revolution to the present day.

The interior minister also sent a telegram yesterday to the West Azarbayjan Governorate consoling the deaths. In this telegram, he expressed hatred for this heinous act of the counterrevolutionary elements and stated: I have no doubts thatdespite the martyrdom of these dear ones, the enemy will not be able to succeed in his underhanded acts to degrade the Islamic revolution or have it succumb to conspiracies or to derail the Government of the Islamic Republic in Iran from the present constructive stage of the revolution.

GUARDS 'MISTREATMENT' OF SHARI'ATMADARI CITED

GF311434 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 30 Jan 83

[Text] The office of Ayatollah Seyyed Kazem Shari'atmadari once again has complained to the Tehran government about the mistreatment of that prominent personality and his entourage by the revolution guards.

According to a report by the Voice of Iran correspondent, the Qom office of Ayatollah Shari'atmadari, in a formal letter sent to the office of the prime minister in Tehran, said the revolution guards appointed to control the affairs of the Shi'ite leader are preventing people from visiting the ayatollah without any justification. In this connection, on Wednesday, 26 January, a physician who wanted to give the ayatollah a medical checkup at his besieged residence in Qom was prevented from entering the residence. This was quite against the first principles of humanitarianism.

The letter of complaint further states that the armed revolution guards at the office appointed to control the affairs of the Shi'ite leader, who prevent the supporters of Ayatollah Shari'atmadari from visiting him at night, shout and make much noise and on at least two occasions have fired their weapons in the air for unknown reasons. In view of the aling condition of Ayatollah Shari'atmadari and his need for complete rest, such behavior is condemnable, especially at night. Concluding the report, our correspondent says: As usual, the news media of the regime has made no mention of this letter of complaint from the office of Ayatollah Shari'atmadari and it is hardly expected that the elite in Tehran will, as a matter of principle, take any steps to remove the difficulties faced by Ayatollah Shari'atmadari.

AFGHAN GUERRILLA ATTACKS, SOVIET REPRISALS CITED

LD261308 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] Continuing their attacks on positions of the Soviet occupying soldiers and the forces of the Afghanistan Government, the Muslim Afghan revolutionaries succeeded in setting fire to a large ammunition depot in the Ghazni garrison. Two important access tunnels to this depot also were destroyed.

The Muslim Afghan revolutionaries also launched an attack on a military column of the Soviet invading forces and Afghan Government troops in the Seyyedabad region, [name indistinct] Province. The Muslim revolutionaries killed the personnel of the column and captured a large quantity of arms and ammunition. In retaliation for the successful attacks of the Muslim revolutionaries, Soviet aircraft bombed market places in Sar Chashmeh, (Azgalah), and (China-Sang), in the Seyyedabad region. As a result of these bombings, there were heavy losses; more than 60 people were either martyred or injured.